Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders [5] in selected ownerships for Tennessee, 2005

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Parts	6,850	36.2	8	4.2
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	240	1.3	23	13.5
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	240	1.3	23	13.5
private industry	2 Trunk	4,630	24.5	7	4.5
private industry	20 Trunk- unspecified	40	0.2	10	30.6
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	960	5.1	24	7.4
private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	40	0.2	3	32.4
private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	0.2	3	32.4
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	2,860	15.1	5	5.1
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	1,040	5.5	5	7.2
private industry	231 Lumbar region	1,630	8.6	5	6.1
private industry	232 Thoracic region	150	0.8	2	16.8
private industry	24 Abdomen	450	2.4	13	10.2
private industry	240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	120	0.6	5	19.1
private industry	245 Intestines- peritoneum	330	1.7	14	11.7
private industry	2452 Small intestine	110	0.6	17	19.4
private industry	2453 Large intestine/colon- rectum	220	1.1	14	14.3
private industry	25 Pelvic region	250	1.3	7	13.4
private industry	251 Hip(s)	50	0.2	7	30.5
private industry	254 Groin	200	1.1	14	14.7
private industry	28 Multiple trunk locations	30	0.2	20	36.6
private industry	3 Upper extremities	1,200	6.3	10	6.8
private industry	31 Arm(s)	250	1.3	6	13.3
private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	70	0.4	8	23.9
private industry	311 Upper arm(s)	20	0.1	14	44.9
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	130	0.7	3	17.9
private industry	313 Forearm(s)	20	0.1	8	44.0
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	750	3.9	11	8.2
private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	70	0.4	14	24.6
private industry	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	70	0.4	3	25.2
private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	60	0.3	15	26.4
private industry	382 Hand(s) and wrist(s)	30	0.2	5	38.2
private industry	389 Multiple upper extremities locations- n.e.c.	30	0.2	123	36.3
private industry	4 Lower extremities	540	2.8	14	9.4
private industry	41 Leg(s)	380	2.0	14	11.0
private industry	412 Knee(s)	360	1.9	14	11.2
private industry	42 Ankle(s)	140	0.7	2	17.6
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	240	1.3	52	13.7

See footnotes at end of table

Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders [5] in selected ownerships for Tennessee, 2005 -- Continued

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
state government	All Parts	120	17.1	4	13.5
state government	2 Trunk	100	13.5	4	15.4
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	80	11.3	4	17.1
state government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	50	7.6	9	21.0
state government	231 Lumbar region	30	3.7	4	30.8
state government	3 Upper extremities	20	2.2	6	40.1
local government	All Parts	800	39.8	7	2.9
local government	2 Trunk	590	29.5	7	3.5
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	110	5.3	13	8.9
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	440	21.9	6	4.2
local government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	190	9.8	5	6.5
local government	231 Lumbar region	230	11.3	7	6.0
local government	232 Thoracic region	20	0.8	18	23.6
local government	24 Abdomen	20	1.1	13	19.8
local government	3 Upper extremities	90	4.3	16	9.9
local government	31 Arm(s)	30	1.5	10	17.1
local government	32 Wrist(s)	50	2.4	49	13.4
local government	4 Lower extremities	90	4.3	7	9.9
local government	41 Leg(s)	80	3.8	7	10.6
local government	412 Knee(s)	70	3.4	7	11.3
local government	8 Multiple Body Parts	20	1.2	10	19.2

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2006